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A

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11 September 1992

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Forty-seventh session
Item 103 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

Progress report of the Secretary-General

1. In the last progress report of the Secretary-General (A/46/456), dated 13 September 1991, my predecessor reported that the substantive talks between Indonesia and Portugal had continued under his auspices. He also reported that, on 27 June 1991, the two Governments had reached agreement, ad referendum, on a number of pending issues related to the terms of reference for a visit to East Timor by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament and that the agreement had subsequently been approved by the competent authorities of the two sides. A copy of the agreement was annexed to that report. He further reported on the efforts that were being made to prepare the practical arrangements for the visit. He had expressed his hope that the proposed visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor.

2. Regrettably, however, after much of the groundwork had been laid, the visit did not take place as planned. Its cancellation was attributed to a difference between the parties over a particular journalist nominated by Portugal to accompany the parliamentary delegation. Since then, the dialogue that had been held through the Secretary-General's good offices since 1983 has been interrupted.

3. Following the cancellation of the visit on 12 November 1991, Indonesian forces in Dili, the capital of East Timor, opened fire on a crowd of mourners who had gone to the Santa Cruz cemetery to place flowers on the grave of a student who had earlier allegedly been killed by Indonesians. The crowd was reported to have been shouting anti-Indonesian and pro-FRETILIN (Frente

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Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente) slogans. A National Commission of Inquiry, established by the Government of Indonesia, concluded in its report, dated 13 April 1992, that about 50 people were killed and the number of those wounded exceeded 91. Other accounts have given considerably higher casualty figures. The incident was widely condemned internationally.

4. On 3 February 1992, I announced my decision to send Mr. Amos Wako, Attorney General of Kenya and an international authority on human rights, to Indonesia and East Timor as my Personal Envoy to consult with the Government of Indonesia and to obtain clarifications on the tragic Santa Cruz incident. Mr. Wako visited Indonesia and East Timor from 9 to 14 February 1992 and submitted his report to me on 19 February. On 24 March, I transmitted to Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the conclusions and recommendations contained in Mr. Wako's report. On 30 May, Mr. Alatas responded to me by providing, inter alia, his Government's reaction to Mr. Wako's conclusions and recommendations, the full report of the National Commission of Inquiry established by the Government, a copy of a statement by the Army Chief of Staff on the findings of a Military Council of Honour established in accordance with the instructions of the President to examine the 12 November incident and on the actions taken against some members of the armed forces in connection with that incident.

5. On 4 March 1992, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights made a statement announcing what had been agreed upon by consensus by the Commission concerning the human rights situation in East Timor. The Commission, inter alia, deplored the violent incident in Dili on 12 November 1991, welcomed the early action of the Indonesian Government in setting up a National Commission of Inquiry, and stated that it was encouraged by the announcement by the Indonesian Government of disciplinary measures and military court proceedings regarding some members of the armed forces. It called for the humane treatment of those civilians arrested, the assurance of proper legal representation and fair trial for those brought to trial and the release without delay of those who had not been involved in violent activities. It also welcomed the appointment of Mr. Wako as the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his good offices for achieving a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question of East Timor; called upon the Indonesian Government to facilitate access to East Timor for additional humanitarian and human rights organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow closely the human rights situation in East Timor and to keep the Commission on Human Rights informed at its forty-ninth session. I consider it significant, in this connection, that the Government of Indonesia has given its acceptance in principle to my proposal that my Personal Envoy should visit the area again at an appropriate time.

6. With respect to the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution of the question of East Timor, since my assumption of office in January 1992 my senior colleagues and I have been engaged in consultations with the parties concerned in an effort to find an acceptable format and modalities for reconvening the substantive talks that had gone on

since 1983 under the auspices of my predecessor until they were interrupted last autumn. It is my considered view that the renewal of these talks could lead to substantive progress in the direction of a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution.

7. In this connection, Mr. Joao de Deus Pinheiro, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, wrote to me on 13 January 1992, expressing Portugal's readiness to cooperate with me in fulfilling my mandate under General Assembly resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982, which requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned. He also proposed a format and modalities for the dialogue.

8. The ideas conveyed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal were transmitted to the Indonesian Government and have been discussed at length at my meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, on 21 February in New York, on 15 April at Beijing, and on 2 September at Jakarta, as well as during meetings with Foreign Minister de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal on 24 January in New York and at the London Conference on Yugoslavia on 26 August. On several occasions in New York, other United Nations officials have held discussions on the subject with the respective Ambassadors and other officials of the two countries. Foreign Minister Alatas of Indonesia also formally conveyed to me, on 30 May and again on 2 September, the position of his Government with regard to the basis and modalities of the proposed talks. In addition, I have had exchanges of views with other interested parties. Finally, I had the opportunity to discuss the matter with President Suharto of Indonesia at Jakarta on 2 September.

9. As a result of these contacts, I have invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Portugal to hold informal consultations in New York under my auspices and without preconditions, starting on the occasion of their presence at United Nations Headquarters for the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. I am confident that such a consultation can lead to a mutually agreeable format for the substantive talks and set them on a solid and fruitful course. I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate my personal commitment to contribute my utmost to the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to a problem that has been on the international agenda for a considerable period of time.

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A

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NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/46/479) are as follows:

1. Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23052).

   Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23053).

   Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23057).

   Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23069).

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2. Central America: efforts towards peace.

3. Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23098).

4. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

5. The situation in Cyprus.

6. The situation in Cambodia.

7. Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23239).

   Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23232).

   Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23247).

8. The situation in the Middle East.

9. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23280).

10. The situation concerning Western Sahara.

11. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

12. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992.

13. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1; S/23513; S/23592 and Add.1).

14. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309, S/23317).

15. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445).

16. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

17. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435).

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442).

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

18. The situation in Somalia.

19. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/23671 and Add.1; S/24145 and Corr.1).

20. (a) Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309, S/23317).

(b) Report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23574).

(c) Further report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23672).

21. Letter dated 2 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23771).

22. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777).

23. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833).

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838).

24. The situation in Liberia.

25. The situation relating to Nagorno-Karabakh.

26. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900).

27. Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23850).

28. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000).

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997).

Letter dated 27 May from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024).

29. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1).

30. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1).

31. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201).

32. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188).

33. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

34. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1).

35. The question of South Africa.

36. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264).

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265).

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266).

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270).

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305).

37. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333).

38. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376).

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377).

39. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1).

40. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393).

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394).

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395).

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396).

41. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401).

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409).

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410).

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412).

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413).

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415).

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416).

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419).

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423).

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431).

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433).

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439).

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440).

42. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

43. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509).

44. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.

2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.

3. The Egyptian question (S/410).

4. The Palestine question.

5. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

6. The Czechoslovak question (S/694).

7. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (S/1020 and Add.1).

9. International control of atomic energy.

10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (S/1715).

11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (S/1722).

12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.

13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.

14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3220).

15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3232).

16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3287).

17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China (S/3354).

18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (S/3645).

19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations (S/3656).

20. The situation in Hungary (S/3690).

21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (S/3689 and Corr.1).

22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3712).

23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" (S/3990).

25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations (S/4213).

26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4279 and Add.1).

27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4314).

28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4323).

29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381).

30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba (S/4605).

32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (S/4816).

33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4844 and S/4847).

34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4992).

35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5181, S/5183 and S/5186).

36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council (S/5302).

37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (S/5298).

38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration (S/5374).

39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (S/5348).

40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5509).

41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5635).

42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia (S/5666).

43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5849).

44. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941).

45. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5935).

46. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/6076 and Add.1-5).

47. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/6096).

48. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/6316).

49. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7105).

50. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7442).

51. The situation in Namibia (S/8355 and Add.1-2).

52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8360).

53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8593).

54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8630).

55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8758).

56. Complaint by Zambia (S/10352).

57. Complaint by Guinea (S/9528).

58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft (S/9931 and S/9932).

59. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.

62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.

63. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa (S/11532).

66. The situation in Timor (S/11899).

67. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

68. The situation in the Comoros (S/11953).

69. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976 (S/11961 and S/11969).

70. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

71. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola (S/12007).

72. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

73. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid regime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas (S/12100).

74. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda (S/12126).

75. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa (S/13878).

76. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167).

77. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa (S/12257).

78. Complaint by Benin (S/12278).

79. Complaint by Angola against South Africa (S/12690).

80. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13001).

81. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council] (S/13111).

82. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13394 and S/13397).

83. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13646).

84. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705).

85. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (S/13724 and Add.1-2).

86. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14140 and S/14595).

87. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

88. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

89. Complaint by Seychelles (S/14783).

90. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913).

91. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942).

92. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15012).

93. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (S/15037 and S/15100).

94. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

95. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15643).

96. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15651).

97. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15746).

98. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15902).

99. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

100. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950).

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

101. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15975).

102. The situation in Grenada (S/16067).

103. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16306).

104. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16420).

105. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

106. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16449).

107. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16574).

108. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16731).

109. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16765).

110. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16825).

111. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16911).

112. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17516).

113. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17279).

114. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17497).

115. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

116. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17671).

117. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17685).

118. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

119. The situation in southern Africa (S/17770).

120. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17940).

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17941).

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17946).

121. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17982).

122. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

123. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18187).

124. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18230).

125. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18415).

126. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18456).

127. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18513).

128. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488).

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

129. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19604).

130. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19638).

131. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

132. The situation relating to Afghanistan.

133. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20336).

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20337).

134. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364).

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

135. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20606).

136. The question of hostage-taking and abduction.

137. Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20991).

Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20999).

138. The situation in Panama (S/21034).

139. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

140. United Nations peace-keeping operations.

141. Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22008).

142. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/22609).

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (S/22627 and Add.1).

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Forty-seventh session
Items 9, 61, 79, 80, 81, 82 and
85 of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL DEBATE

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Note verbale dated 11 September 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the Organization and has the honour to send him, at the request of the President of the InterAction Council, the text in English, French and Spanish of the Final Statement adopted by the Council at its tenth session, held at Querétaro, Mexico, from 28 to 31 May 1992 (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of Mexico would be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 9, 61, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 85 of the provisional agenda.

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* A/47/150.

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ANNEX

Final Statement adopted by the InterAction Council at its tenth session, held at Querétaro, Mexico, from 28 to 31 May 1992

I. THE SEARCH FOR GLOBAL ORDER

1. With the disappearance of the Cold War confrontation, the world has reached the threshold of new opportunities. A new global order is one exciting idea for the future, but under existing conditions this quest is very ambitious. Rather, what is required is the development of additional rules for the changing international constellation. In that connexion, the InterAction Council fully endorses the report by Mr. Helmut Schmidt on the results and recommendations of a High-level Group on "The Search for Global Order: The Problems of Survival".[1]

Arms Control and Proliferation

2. The end of the Cold War offers a unique opportunity to press ahead with dramatic arms reductions. Yet it also presents new dangers of nuclear proliferation and, paradoxically, new excuses for inaction. The bipolar world of Yalta which so dominated international affairs for the last 45 years has given way to a period of volatility and unpredictability exacerbated by the break-up of the Soviet Union and uncertainty about security implications. Far from justifying footdragging such developments make disarmament all the more imperative. For without such moves the rationale which lies behind proliferation will be strengthened.

3. At a minimum the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), due for review in 1995, must be broadened and extended for a further 25 years. Furthermore, it must be implemented in its entirety. Adherence to Article II under which the non-nuclear weapons states undertake not to possess, develop or transfer nuclear arms must be balanced by a commitment by the nuclear weapons states to honour article VI under which they have pledged themselves to move towards the objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and efficient international control. Indeed in the world of the 21st century, Article VI may prove as crucial to the future of non-proliferation as Article II has proved in the past.

4. To this end the process of disarmament negotiations should be revitalized in all its aspects. Changes in the former Soviet Union must not serve as a pretext for inaction. The successor states should not only honour those treaties agreed by the Soviet Union, but must be brought under the umbrella of the negotiating process, be it Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) or the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE). The negotiating process must also be expanded to embrace the development of new weapons.

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[1] In addition to Mr. Schmidt, the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Andries VAN AGT (Netherlands), Lord CALLAGHAN OF CARDIFF (United Kingdom), Miguel DE LA MADRID HURTADO (Mexico), Daniel M. LISULO (Zambia), Olusegun OBASANJO (Nigeria), Maria de Lourdes PINTASILGO (Portugal), Pierre Elliott TRUDEAU (Canada); as well as the following high-level personalities: Sune BERGSTROM (Sweden), Takako DOI (Japan), Bronislaw GEREMEK (Poland), François HEISBOURG (France), HUANG Hua (China), Henry A. KISSINGER (United States), William P. LAUGHLIN (United States), Emile van LENNEP (Netherlands), Vladimir LUKIN (Russia), Jim MAC NEILL (Canada), Taro NAKAYAMA (Japan), I.G. PATEL (India), Annemarie RENGER (Germany), Nafis SADIK (Pakistan), Helga STEEG (Germany), Ahmed Zaki YAMANI (Saudi Arabia), and the following invited journalists: Nagaharu HAYABUSA (Asahi, Tokyo), Flora LEWIS (The New York Times, Paris), David MARSH (The Financial Times, London), Elizabeth POND (John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Fellow), Walter STÜTZLE (The Tagespiegel, Berlin).

5. Current agreements between the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), when fully implemented, will still leave 15 to 20 thousand nuclear warheads in their arsenals with thousands more in the hands of the other nuclear powers. It is time that the nuclear powers publicly address the question of whether non-nuclear security is meant only for the non-nuclear states or whether it is not time to proceed towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide.

6. In the short-term, the nuclear weapons states should commit themselves to signing a treaty on the non-first use of nuclear weapons; subscribing to the principle of complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and the principle to a total nuclear test ban. As a long-term objective, the nuclear weapons states should unambiguously commit themselves to the elimination of all nuclear weapons under strict and efficient international control.

7. As witnessed by the situation currently facing the CIS, the destruction and dismantling of nuclear weapons will require international co-operation both in the technical and the financial field. Scientific co-operation over research into new processes of decommissioning should also be fostered at the international level.

8. Efforts to eliminate biological and chemical weapons should be intensified.

9. Despite the end of the Cold War, the arms trade today is expanding. Developed and developing countries are each culpable. But the moral and political responsibility for curbing the arms trade lies in the main with the five permanent members of the Security Council, who at the same time happen to be the greatest weapons exporters. They must take the lead in imposing strict limits on the export of armaments and immediately stop the export of weapons to areas of armed conflict.

10. Global military expenditure now total approximately 1 trillion US Dollars a year. Over the decade, efforts should be made to reduce that total by half by means of cuts in nuclear and conventional arms and reductions in defence spending by the developed and developing countries. Savings should clearly be earmarked to support the alleviation of poverty. To this end, the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and donors of ODA, should make it clear that the flow of financial assistance will be influenced by the efforts of the individual developing countries to reduce military expenditures. Official development assistance (ODA) should be made conditional on a reduction of military expenditure by recipient countries to levels of 2% of GNP and below.

The World Economy

11. The world economy faces a daunting agenda for action: protection of the environment, development assistance, alleviation of poverty, the reconstruction of countries in Central and Eastern Europe as well as of those on the territory of the former Soviet Union, decommissioning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, conversion of military production, dismantling of structurally dangerous nuclear power plants. Yet this enumeration is far from being exhaustive. All these challenges call for substantive funds.

12. At the same time, there is sluggish economic growth well below capacities and even recession. Growth opportunities remain untapped. Idle capacities and the de-industrialization in the former command economies have resulted in growing levels of unemployment and the immensely complicated conversion of military industries to civilian purposes may result in further unemployment.

13. On top of this critical transition process, two of the three wealthiest economies of the world, the United States of America and Germany, after unification, have remained or become capital importers, whereas the queue of those seeking capital has dramatically grown. National interests and agendas have shifted aid away from traditional recipients, e.g. the Third World. The scarcity of available funds as a result of savings shortages worldwide will produce high real interest rates on the long end of the financial markets for the foreseeable future.

14. Since World War II, international trade has been a locomotive for growth. The InterAction Council urges all political leaders to break the stalemate at the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement of Trade and tariffs (GATT). Agreement must be reached on drastic reductions of subsidies and other protectionist measures, notably though not exclusively in agriculture. This is a matter of utmost urgency.

All OECD countries, particularly the United States, the European Communities (EC) and Japan, must open their markets to agricultural goods and textiles from the developing world, which may encourage sustainable and mutual growth.

The world can ill afford that those free trade regions now emerging (e.g. the EC, the North American Free Trade Area, similar endeavours in Latin America) develop into trade fortresses undermining the multilateral trading system. Striking a comprehensive deal in the Uruguay Round on the basis of the draft under negotiation will yield global growth, and open the opportunity for further negotiations on trading goods like services.

15. To increase substantially the availability of funds major undustrialized countries should pursue policies to increase public savings dramatically. National political agendas have to be changed towards sustained growth plus higher rates of savings. In particular, Germany must restore its status as a capital exporter. At long last the United States must tackle its deficits and halt a reverse to its growing indebtedness. For some years, the world has lived with the timebomb of the US debt. The threat of an explosion is continuously with us.

16. The CIS countries and other countries hitherto under a command economy have forcefully turned to a Western type of economy. Their expectations of huge financial support from OECD countries for their reconstruction efforts are unrealistic in the face of a worldwide credit crunch. They would be well advised to put more confidence in their abilities and resources as a more reliable and inevitable basis for the transition process. A larger, mutually advantageous cooperation between CIS countries and all other parts of the world, including the former member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), could be the best help to their development.

17. Today, nearly all markets and particularly the financial markets, have become globalized. But globalized controls or agreements on common standards for financial operations are insufficient. As a consequence, there has been an increase in corruption and financial scandals all over the world to an unprecedented degree. National supervisory agencies ought to be strengthened. International financial markets need international supervision. This task mainly lies with the OECD countries.

18. This century has established the principle of economic and monetary cooperation organized in the main through a system of multilateralism. Even if this principle now faces its most important challenge, it remains valid, must be maintained and its applications must be courageously broadened.

Population-Environment-Development

19. The world looks with anticipation to the Rio Earth Summit. Political leaders have a rare historic opportunity to launch mankind on a sustainable path of survival well into the next century. For the sake of future generations, all countries must henceforth observe the principle of demographic and ecological self-discipline and, to that end, forge a new global compact based on unequivocal, monitorable and enforceable commitments by all concerned.

20. Population growth, ecological degradation, global warming, energy needs, production and consumption patterns, poverty and the level of development are inextricably linked. Yet, the overarching population issue is not given the place it deserves on the summit agenda.

21. If the world's present population of 5.5 billion continues to grow at its present pace, it will double every 40 years. If future generations are to enjoy at least the same opportunities as the present generation, it will take entirely new development strategies to achieve all that if we are to avoid pushing the planet beyond critical thresholds. In the developing world, more than one billion people already live under conditions of absolute poverty.

22. Unless population growth can be stabilised in the developing world, poverty will become increasingly acute. If ODA is not significantly increased above present levels, it will then be rendered irrelevant. Each developing country must

- ensure access to birth control, education and services and to voluntary methods of contraception;
- extend education of all young people to the age of 14-16;
- place greater emphasis on women's rights and their employment opportunities and improve basic health care services.

23. Where developing countries give priority to family planning within their own budgetary resources, the industrialised countries, for their part, should provide substantial additional assistance.

24. To mitigate global warming, industrialized countries must pursue measures of energy saving and ecologically less harmful patterns of energy production and consumption. They also should commit themselves to a collaborative programme in research and development of renewable energy resources, such as photovoltaics/solar energy, biomass and wind. The arrangements for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries should be facilitated. For their part, the developing countries should commit themselves to less harmful patterns of energy production and consumption. The industrialised countries should provide new and additional resources to assist developing countries in pursuing policies of sustainable development, as has been stated by the OECD Ministers in a Communique in December 1991.

25. The conclusion at Rio of three effective international conventions - on global warming, biodiversity and global deforestation which are interlinked - would have been a signpost for sustainable energy and economic policies. While the Rio summit appears to fall short in these areas, a global awareness process may well have been set in motion. In all areas, however, accelerating action must follow. The establishment of an independent World Commission on Forests with a well-defined timetable may contribute to practical steps in one of these areas.

26. Since the mid-1980s, the InterAction Council has highlighted the implications of ineffective population and environmental policies and has developed a number of concrete policy recommendations. It intends to assess the results of Rio with a view to further developing the body of its recommendations.

Instruments and Institutions

27. The international community needs effective institutions, mechanisms and legal instruments. All of the above mentioned measures will remain abstract unless supported by practical and institutional arrangements. It is evident that in the post-Cold War era, the main task of the United Nations will remain the traditional role of peace keeping and enforcement of actions decided by the Security Council.

28. In the field of environment, population and development, there is no international forum specifically entrusted with decision making at the multilateral level. A number of proposals have been made, including the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), the entrusting of those problems to the Security Council, or even to the International Court of Justice. The InterAction Council urges governments to assign these areas to a powerful organ within the United Nations or to create a new organization outside the United Nations system.

29. A year ago, in its final statement of Prague the InterAction Council requested "... that every effort should be made to avert unnecessary tragedy and avoid bloodshed in Yugoslavia". Since that time, Yugoslavia has disintegrated and new independent states have been established, three of which are members of the United Nations. Two of these are being subjected to military aggression which violates the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Accords and the tenets of the documents of the

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The InterAction Council calls on all governments to implement the decisions of the Security Council while continuing to insist on urgent and unconditional negotiations among the parties in conflict.

II. CRISIS AND CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

30. Latin America - some 450 million people representing more than 8% of world population - has been in social, economic and political crisis. Despite a democratic rejuvenation, the democratic systems are undergoing extreme strain as a result of problems arising from the political and economic transition process. Traditional policy instruments or approaches alone no longer suffice. A new Latin American strategy of development is already underway. This strategy aims to attain sustainable development. It is based on the improvement of public finances, on the opening of the economy, on the reform of the State, on renewed approaches to environmental and social problems, and on the reinforcement of respect for human rights. For consideration of this subject, the InterAction Council had before it a report by Mrs. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo on the results and recommendations of a High-level Expert Group which she chaired on "Crisis and Change in Latin American"[2] and which the Council fully endorsed.

31. This new strategy of development must embrace the battle against poverty, proper attention to environmental issues and population policies, taking into account the quality of life and the freedom and dignity of individuals and of family life.

32. The battle against poverty in Latin America is a paramount political, economic and social challenge facing all Governments. There are no ready-made short-term solutions. Leaders must focus on this issue with the same intensity and commitment given to economic recovery and inflation. Poverty threatens to rend the fabric of societies. Its prime sources are:

- an uneven distribution of income which is connected to the distribution of land and means of production;
- the absence of agrarian reforms creating a large, impoverished rural population;
- the implementation of macroeconomic adjustment programmes during the 1980s which caused a dramatic reduction in social expenditures, essentially shouldered by the poorest segments of society.

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[2] In addition to Mrs. Pintasilgo, the following members of the InterAction Council participated in the meeting: Miguel DE LA MADRID HURTADO (Mexico), Misael PASTRANA BORRERO (Colombia), Pierre Elliott TRUDEAU (Canada), Manuel ULLOA (Peru); as well as the following high-level personalities: Diego CORDOVEZ (Ecuador), Richard FEINBERG (United States), Aldo FERRER (Argentina), Wolf GRABENDORFF (Germany), Ivan HEAD (Canada), Enrique IGLESIAS (Uruguay), Helio JAGUARIBE DE MATTOS (Brazil), Carlos PEREZ DEL CASTILLO (Uruguay), Augusto RAMIREZ OCAMPO (Colombia), Guadalupe RUIZ-JIMENEZ (Spain), Jesus SILVA HERZOG (Mexico), Rodolfo STAVENHAGEN (Mexico), Kaoru HAYAMA (Japan).

33. Poverty and social problems cannot be addressed without a stable macroeconomic environment. Economic growth, built on the predictability of policies, remains a precondition for enduring success in the fight against poverty. A fiscally sound policy has to combat inflation and to reduce budget deficits. But fiscal policies must also seek to reallocate funds towards massive social investment of a long-term nature in those sectors in dire need - i.e. education, health and nutrition. This will be impossible without a solution to the debt crisis which remains the single most serious problem for many Latin American countries.

34. To reduce spending and generate income, governments should divest their ownership of endemically unprofitable enterprises and adopt more effective tax systems and collection mechanisms. Serious efforts should be made substantially to increase the rate of internal savings by modernising financial systems and increasing the level of productivity and competitiveness.

35. Latin American military expenditures should be drastically reduced and redirected towards education, health care and other social services.

36. To redress the unjust distribution of income, excessively protectionist policies must be abandoned. Poverty alleviation in the rural areas is unlikely to be successful without efficient agrarian reform and a proper land tenure system, avoiding at the same time latifundia and unproductive minifundia, allocating more resources in credit and technical assistance, and modernising practices and production patterns.

37. The fight against drug trafficking and drug addiction must be a priority for the entire world community, as these phenomena undermine social stability and political security, distort economic processes and represent a dangerous risk to the physical and mental health of peoples. The burden cannot be placed on the shoulders of the Latin American countries alone. The production of drugs will not be stopped unless the demand is drastically curbed, especially in developed countries. Clear and monitorable objectives must jointly be formulated by producing and consumer nations to establish an effective international programme to combat drugtrafficking in all its stages - production, refinement, trade and consumption. We call upon all governments and the United Nations to include the drug problem in their efforts to maintain peace.

38. Poverty flows from ignorance and an inadequate educational system is a main contributing factor. The effective management of the educational system is crucial for all developing countries. The internal efficiency of education must be ensured and the overall cost-effectiveness of the system enhanced. Countries will have to do more with less.

39. Educational efforts should concentrate on two areas:

a) a significant improvement in the quality of primary education, preferably through raising the quality of primary school teachers;

b) investment into higher education given the direct relationship between the quality of higher education and the level of development of a country.

Governments should also agree to set up regional centers of excellence. They should also create a common market for culture without tariffs or any other type of restrictions.

40. Democracy and the respect for human rights have been restored or improved in many countries of the continent. Yet, this has coincided with economic decline. At prevailing levels of illiteracy and poverty, populist solutions may become attractive, endangering any hard won stability. This is why progress in democracy has to go hand in hand with economic recovery, eradication of absolute poverty, and a more equitable social order.

41. In addition to improvements of representative democracy and the protection of human rights, a more participatory democracy must be encouraged. Modernisation of political parties, efficient involvement of different types of organisation of the civil society and adequate and decentralized mediation between political power and social movements are needed.

42. The ongoing redefinition of the role of the state should enhance governability and reinforce legitimacy by drawing on the private sector and society as a whole. Increased reliance on market mechanisms should be joined by efficient State regulation, in order to induce proper social equilibrium, environmental priorities, and longterm development goals.

43. While the recurrence of excessive state intervention in the direct management of the economy should be avoided, the privatisation of public enterprises cannot be a goal per se. Public monopolies should not be replaced by private monopolies or by dominance of foreign interests.

44. The weakening position of Latin America in the world economy makes the pursuit of integration fundamental to increasing competitiveness and the ability of the Continent to penetrate international markets. Any integration entails redistribution of political, social and economic power among different groups of society and different levels of government as well as among the different countries. Sovereignty is thus enlarged in the interest of the development of the continent.

45. The integration process which is underway will develop from progressive arrangement among those sub-regional groups already established. Gradually, these arrangements will converge into a process of integration of the entire continent. Such integration will allow for a better bargaining position vis-à-vis other regional groups thus helping to shape a new global order.

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The following participated in the Querétaro session:

I. Members of the InterAction Council

Helmut Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany), Chairman
Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal), Deputy Chairperson
Andries van Agt (Netherlands)
Kamal Hassan Ali (Egypt)
Oscar Arias Sanchez (Costa Rica)
Kirti Nidhi Bista (Nepal)
Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (Mexico)
Jenoe Fock (Hungary)
Gerald Ford (United States)
Malcolm Fraser (Australia)
Kurt Furgler (Switzerland)
Selim Hoss (Lebanon)
Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria)
Misael Pastrana-Borrero (Colombia)
Mitja Ribicic (Yugoslavia)
Jose Sarney (Brazil)
Shin Hyon-Hwak (Republic of Korea)
Pierre Elliott Trudeau (Canada)
Manuel Ulloa (Peru)
Ola Ullsten (Sweden)

II. Special Guests

Takako Doi (Japan)
Huang Hua (China)
William P. Laughlin (United States)
Emile van Lennep (Netherlands)
Robert McNamara (United States)
Isamu Miyazaki (Japan)
Taro Nakayama (Japan)
Horst Schulmann (Germany)
Ronald Roskens (United States)
Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani (Saudi Arabia)
Seiken Sugiura (Japan)
Vadim Zagladin (Russia)

III. Invited Journalists

Jorge Hernandez Campos (Mexico)
Flora Lewis (United States)
Edward Mortimer (United Kingdom)
Laurent Mossu (France)
Enrique Ruiz Garcia (Mexico)
Jan Urban (Czech and Slovak Republic)

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Item 73 of the provisional agenda*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 H of 9 December 1991, on revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

"2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

"3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

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* A/47/150.

"4. Deplores the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. On 18 March 1992, in accordance with established procedure, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 46/46 A to K were brought to the attention of the Chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.

3. On the same date, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Government of Israel those resolutions, including resolution 46/46 H, and requested Israel to inform him by 30 June 1992 of any steps it had taken or envisaged taking in implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions.

4. Also on the same date, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to all other Member States, drawing their attention to the relevant provisions of resolutions 46/46 A to K, including paragraph 3 of resolution 46/46 H, and requesting information by 30 June 1992 concerning any action taken or envisaged in relation to their implementation.

5. A reply dated 1 July 1992 was received from Israel, covering various aspects of resolutions 46/46 A to K. In the portion of the reply relating to resolution 46/46 H, the text read as follows:

"Resolution 46/46 H demonstrates its sponsor's misuse of the General Assembly for the goals of the ongoing propaganda campaign against Israel. Israel's position on this resolution has been set out in statements by Israel's representative to the Special Political Committee on 10 November 1981 (A/SPC/36/SR.28), on 15 November 1985 (A/SPC/40/SR.34), on 28 October 1986 (A/SPC/41/SR.14) and in the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/399) dated 30 August 1991.

"There is no legal basis for taking the steps proposed by this resolution. Property rights within the borders of a sovereign State are exclusively subject to the domestic laws of that State. The right of States to regulate and dispose of property within their territory (and the income derived from that property) is a generally accepted principle.

"Significantly, the sponsors of this resolution have not suggested at any time that similar steps be taken regarding the confiscated Jewish property in Arab countries. As a result of the 1948 war, approximately 800,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries were resettled in Israel.

"The property left behind by these Jewish refugees (estimated to be worth billions of dollars) was expropriated by the Governments of the Arab countries in which they lived. There can be no difference in law, justice or equity between the claims of Arab and Jewish property owners. By doing so, the sponsors of resolution 46/46 H are suggesting that Israel's sovereignty is limited or restricted by some provision that does not apply to other States Members of the United Nations."

6. At the time of preparation of this report, no reply had been received from any other Member States in relation to the implementation of resolution 46/46 H.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/439
14 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 8 of the provisional agenda*

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Letter dated 11 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The letter dated 9 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, expressing the views of the European Community and its member States with regard to the implementation of the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, has been noted with satisfaction by the member States of the Group of 77.

The Group of 77 concur with the views of the European Community and its member States that the work of the Rio Conference should be debated in plenary meeting at a high level and that item 80 of the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", should be allocated to plenary meetings for debate.

The Group of 77 are further strongly of the view that following the debate in the General Assembly this item should be allocated for purposes of negotiation to the Second Committee of the General Assembly. The Group of 77 are of the view that this procedure would not only serve to highlight the importance of the subject during the general debate, but would also provide the opportunity and facilities necessary to ensure detailed consideration of the Report of the Rio Conference, including its essential linkage between environment and development.

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* A/47/150.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 8 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations and
Chairman of the Group of 77

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/440
S/24558
14 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 88 of the provisional agenda*
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the declaration on Somalia made by European Community Foreign Ministers at their informal meeting at Brocket Hall on 12 and 13 September 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 88 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

* A/47/150.

ANNEX

Declaration on Somalia made by the European Community Foreign Ministers at their informal meeting held on 12 and 13 September 1992

Following the visits to Mogadishu of the Troika of Foreign Ministers on 4 September 1992, and of other European Community Ministers, Ministers reviewed the situation in Somalia. The collapse of government in Somalia and the resulting tragedy for its people require the most committed response on the part of the international community.

The Ministers paid tribute to the courageous humanitarian work being carried out in Somalia by a number of non-governmental agencies in collaboration with devoted local personnel.

A first requirement now is that the level of outside aid to Somalia be commensurate with the gravity of the situation. In addition to the efforts made by individual member States, the Community has collectively made available 185,000 tonnes of food and 15 million ECU of non-food humanitarian assistance this year. The Community has recently committed additional funds to the protection of humanitarian convoys, under United Nations auspices.

The Community and its member States appeal to other members of the international community to join with them in increasing the volume of international aid to Somalia.

Priority is also attached to the protection of humanitarian convoys and the distribution of food and medicines in conditions of civil order.

The Community and its member States call on all political groupings in Somalia to contribute to this end, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They are convinced that a cease-fire in all areas and the deployment of United Nations armed guards in adequate numbers will facilitate emergency relief work.

The Community and its member States confirmed their full support for the United Nations role in Somalia, and in particular the admirable work of the Secretary-General's representative Ambassador Sahnoun. It is through Ambassador Sahnoun's consultations that legitimate government can be re-established in Somalia.

In the view of the Community and its member States, none of the Somali factions can lay claim to speak as the legitimate authority in Somalia. They call on the factions to restore legitimate authority through a process of national reconciliation.

The Ministers invited the Commission to restore a permanent European Community presence in Somalia as a focal point for the Community's humanitarian efforts and the efforts to support long-term development in the area.

A Troika of Development Ministers is visiting Kenya and Somalia to assess further how the Community can contribute to the provision and distribution of humanitarian aid within Somalia.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/441
S/24559
15 September 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 30, 35, 46, 55, 60,
61, 82 and 131 of the
provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW
COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-fourth session, which was held at Jeddah on 8 and 9 September 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

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* A/47/150.

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35, 46, 55, 60, 61, 82 and 131 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-fourth session, held at Jeddah on 8 and 9 September 1992

The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its forty-fourth session on 8 and 9 September 1992 at Jeddah under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait. The following were in attendance:

His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayd Al-Nahyan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yusuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Sheik Hamad Bin Jasim Bin Jaber Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

The Ministerial Council considered recent developments in the region and at the international level. It noted with grave concern the failure of the Iraqi regime to comply with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait, its violation of the terms of the cease-fire under Security Council resolution 687 (1990) by continuing to hold in detention Kuwaiti citizens and third-country nationals, its boycott of the work of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and subsequent rejection of the Commission's recommendations as embodied in the relevant Security Council resolution, its failure to implement the Security Council resolutions relating to the payment of compensation by virtue of its legal liability for damages arising out of its aggression, its dilatoriness in returning all Kuwaiti property, and its procrastination in eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.

Affirming its support for Kuwait as an embodiment of the principle of collective security, the Council condemns the renewed practice of issuing hostile statements, the mounting threats being made by the Iraqi regime against Kuwait and the GCC States and the danger that that regime poses to the security and stability of the region. The Council expresses satisfaction at the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 773 (1992) in which it underlines its guarantee of the inviolability of the international boundary between Kuwait and Iraq. The Ministerial Council is of the view that that resolution contributes to the achievement of security and stability in the

region. It once again affirms that Iraq must implement all of the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression without procrastination, dissimulation or selectivity and that it must immediately release Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees in accordance with international law and the Security Council resolution on the cease-fire in order to bring an end to this human tragedy.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its strong desire for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq, and it holds the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the sufferings endured by the Iraqi people as a result of the lawless policies of that regime and its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which address the question of meeting nutritional and medical needs. The Council affirms that the declaration of an exclusion zone for Iraqi aircraft south of the 32nd parallel accords with the resolutions and statements of the Security Council and falls within the framework of the international community's concern to halt the campaigns of annihilation being carried out by the Iraqi regime against the Iraqi people.

The Council is attending with great concern to the measures taken by Iran on the island of Abu Musa and to events unfolding there. It expresses its strong condemnation of the measures taken by Iran on the island, representing as they do a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a GCC State and a breach of security and stability in the region. The Council calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to honour the Memorandum of Understanding concluded by the Emirate of Sharjah and Iran at the relevant time, while stressing the fact that the island of Abu Musa has been the responsibility of the Government of the United Arab Emirates since the establishment of the federation, and it expresses its outright rejection of the continued occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates.

The Council expresses deep regret that Iran has taken such unwarranted measures, and it views such conduct as vitiating the declared desire for expanded relations between the two sides and as incompatible with the principles underlying relations between the GCC States and Iran and the agreement of the two sides to maintain relations based on adherence to the principles of international law, on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, on non-interference in the internal affairs of States, on the rejection of resort to force or to the threatened use of force and on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Council, expressing the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will review its position on this issue, affirms its full support for the United Arab Emirates in upholding its full sovereignty over the island of Abu Musa and declares its unconditional backing for all measures that may be taken by the United Arab Emirates to assert its sovereignty over the island.

The Council is following the progress of the peace efforts aimed at bringing an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and reaching a just and durable

solution to the Palestine issue on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and of the principle of land for peace. It welcomes the resumption by the parties concerned of the bilateral talks in Washington, it renews the affirmation of its commitment to support the peace efforts being made, and it commends the endeavours of the co-sponsors of the Peace Conference. The Council expresses its aspiration that a peaceful, just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine should be achieved in such a manner as to secure Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, guarantee the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination, and build firm foundations for the consolidation of security and stability in the Middle East region.

The Council expresses its deep concern and bitter grief at the continued suffering of the Somali people as a result of a bloody civil war that has brought the slaughter or death by hunger of many innocent people, particularly women and children, and has displaced many thousands. It conveys its sympathy to the Somali people, and it calls upon all patriotic Somali forces to halt the bloodshed, overcome their differences and promote the national interest. The Council reaffirms that the GCC States stand by Somalia in its grievous plight, and it expresses the hope for a restoration of security and stability to that fraternal country. It urges the Security Council to reinforce the United Nations forces in Somalia in order to achieve security and stability and preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

The Ministerial Council notes with deep concern and great sorrow the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of continued aggression by the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, its violation of international law and of the fourth Geneva Convention, its encroachments on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the perpetration by its forces of the most heinous crimes of ethnic cleansing, terrorism and forced expulsion. The Council condemns in the strongest terms the aggression of the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and it calls upon the Security Council to take all necessary measures, including the use of force under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to restore international peace and security, compel the aggressor forces to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, forestall any alteration in demographic composition or the achievement of any territorial gains, withhold reward from the aggressors, compel regular and irregular Serbian forces to withdraw from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina - the forces that bear responsibility for the crimes against humanity that have been committed - and ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the crimes in question.

The Council affirms its full solidarity with and support for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its Government and its people, in its grievous plight and its heroic defence of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The Council commends the decisions reached by the London Conference and the efforts being made by the United Nations, and it calls upon international organizations to contribute to the mitigation of suffering and

to endeavour to achieve the objectives identified by the London Conference on the basis of the principles agreed upon by all parties. It calls upon the international community to adopt a united and resolute stance on the implementation of the decisions of the London Conference, to provide material and military support to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to assist it in repelling aggression, so as to ensure it the right to legitimate self-defence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to sever economic relations with the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

The Ministerial Council affirms its determination to expedite measures for the promotion of joint action in accordance with established goals and to advance cooperation towards new horizons that will meet the aspirations of the leaders of the GCC States and respond to the expectations of their peoples in such a manner as to achieve greater linkage and integration among member States in the context of the smooth functioning of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/442
15 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 113 of the provisional agenda*

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 15 September 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present, 12 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1990-1991) are the following:

	US dollars
Cambodia	83 100
Central African Republic	83 200
Chad	50 900
Dominican Republic	246 600
Equatorial Guinea	221 100

* A/47/150.

	US dollars
Gambia	81 700
Haiti	75 500
Liberia	62 400
Niger	57 400
Sao Tome and Principe	76 600
Sierra Leone	83 100
South Africa	49 260 700

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/442/Add.1
18 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 111

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 18 September 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letter dated 15 September 1992 (A/47/442), I have the honour to inform you that Haiti, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone have made the necessary payments to reduce their arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

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UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/442/Add.2
22 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 111

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 22 September 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 15 and 18 September 1992 (A/47/442 and Add.1), I have the honour to inform you that the Gambia has made the necessary payments to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/47/442/Add.3
24 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 111

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 24 September 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 15, 18 and 22 September 1992 (A/47/442 and Add.1 and 2), I have the honour to inform you that Chad has made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/442/Add.4
2 October 1992

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 111

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 15, 18, 22 and 24 September 1992 (A/47/442 and Add.1-3), I have the honour to inform you that Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe have made the necessary payments to reduce their arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General

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